UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

ELIZABETH R. LEWIS,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action

vs.

No. 13-11896-RWZ

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., et

al.

Defendants.

MOTION HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE RYA W. ZOBEL UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse
1 Courthouse Way
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
November 26, 2013
2:00 p.m.

* * * *

CATHERINE A. HANDEL, RPR-CM, CRR
Official Court Reporter
John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse
1 Courthouse Way
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
(617) 261-0555

2	APPEARANCES:
3 4 5 6 7	For the Plaintiff: LAW OFFICE OF GLENN F. RUSSELL, JR. By: Glenn F. Russell, Jr., Esq. 38 Rock Street Suite 12 Fall River, MA 02720
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	For the Defendants: SEYFARTH SHAW LLP By: David M. Bizar, Esq. World Trade Center East Two Seaport Lane, Suite 300 Boston, MA 02210-2028
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (The following proceedings were held in open court 3 before the Honorable Rya W. Zobel, United States District Judge, United States District Court, District of Massachusetts, at the 4 5 John J. Moakley United States Courthouse, 1 Courthouse Way, 6 Boston, Massachusetts, on November 26, 2013.) 7 THE COURT: Good afternoon. Please be seated. 8 MR. BIZAR: Good afternoon, your Honor. 9 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: This is Elizabeth Lewis 10 versus Wells Fargo, Civil 13-11896. If counsel could please 11 identify themselves for the record, please. 12 MR. RUSSELL: Good afternoon, your Honor. 13 Russell, Jr., on behalf of Elizabeth R. Lewis, the plaintiff. THE COURT: I'm sorry, you're Mr. Russell? 14 15 MR. RUSSELL: Yes, your Honor. 16 MR. BIZAR: Good afternoon, your Honor. David Bizar 17 for the defendant, Wells Fargo. 18 THE COURT: There are two motions, one of which is, I 19 gather, not ripe, which is the motion to dismiss, right? 20 MR. BIZAR: The motion to dismiss is not calendared 21 for today, your Honor. 22 I understand that, but it seems to me THE COURT:

MR. BIZAR: Well, we consider the motion to dismiss,

then, presumably, there is no injunction.

they go in tandem. If you're entitled to a motion to dismiss,

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      your Honor, to be ripe in the sense that it's pending before
      the Court, but it wasn't calendared for argument today.
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      was my only observation.
               THE COURT: Okay. We'll just hear the injunction
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      one.
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               MR. BIZAR:
                          That's fine.
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               THE COURT:
                           Right?
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               MR. RUSSELL: That was my impression, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: I'll hear you.
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               MR. RUSSELL: Thank you, your Honor.
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               This was a matter that was originally filed in the
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      Norfolk Superior Court and as traditionally --
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               THE COURT: Let me ask you, what is the basis of your
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      statement that there's a likelihood of success on the merits?
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      I understand the irreparable harm.
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               MR. RUSSELL: Correct.
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               THE COURT:
                           So, if you would give me a little bit of
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      the history of this, I would appreciate it, and then what --
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      how do you get to likelihood of success on the merits?
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               MR. RUSSELL: Will your Honor indulge me in backing
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      up?
          I had a couple of statements before we got to that piece.
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               THE COURT: I'm sorry?
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               MR. RUSSELL: Would your Honor indulge me in a little
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      groundwork prior to that piece?
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               THE COURT:
                           Sure.
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1 MR. RUSSELL: When this matter was originally filed, there was an active pending foreclosure auction that was 2 3 It was an August 1st foreclosure auction. published. THE COURT: Could you keep your voice up, please? 5 MR. RUSSELL: Sure, I'll try. THE COURT: There is a microphone there if you need 6 7 You can just pull it wherever you want and raise it up. it. 8 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: I shut it off. 9 MR. RUSSELL: It's a rarity that a lawyer is 10 soft-spoken. 11 THE COURT: It doesn't work? 12 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: No. I pulled it out 13 and I shut it off because usually we don't use them and they 14 make that buzzing noise. 15 MR. RUSSELL: I'll speak louder. 16 So, at the time that the injunction was requested, 17 there was an active filed foreclosure auction. Foreclosure is 18 initiated in the Commonwealth under statute when there's a publication of the auction sale. 19 20 There was a defect in the publication in which the 21 publication was published in a paper that does not have 2.2 sufficient or any circulation in the locality of where the 2.3 plaintiff's property is. So, therefore, there is no current 24 auction that is scheduled, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, in that case, what are we doing?

MR. RUSSELL: Correct.

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At the time that I renewed the auction -- or the motion for preliminary injunction, I had no affirmative statements in writing that, in fact, the defendant's position is that it was not published correctly.

In the opposition to the preliminary injunction, it would seem to appear that they concede that issue, and they say that it can be rectified by republication. Therefore, there is no auction under statute currently pending, your Honor.

THE COURT: There is also, as I understand it, an agreement that so long as this proceeding is around, they're not going to go, right? They're not going to seek foreclosure.

MR. BIZAR: The agreement, your Honor, was that as long as the proceeding remains pending, we would not seek to foreclose, but as part of that agreement, there was a promise made by the plaintiff that they would fund an escrow. I think about \$10,000 should be funded in the escrow right now, and that they would inform the Court if for any reason the escrow payments were not made. They have not so informed the Court, but I haven't actually heard from opposing counsel that those escrow payments have, in fact, been made.

And we oppose the relief he's requesting right now. We do believe that the issues are ripe and not moot, and I

would like to be heard on that before the Court were to decide to punt this to a later date.

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THE COURT: Well, if there is an agreement not to foreclose during the pendency of this action, I don't know why I need to enter an injunction.

MR. BIZAR: Not the action, your Honor. The agreement was we would not foreclose pending the outcome of this application for a preliminary injunction, not the case, just this preliminary injunction.

THE COURT: Okay. So long as I don't decide it, you're not foreclosing. I mean, one way or the other. Either I say yes, they're entitled to the injunction or I say I'm going to sit on it.

MR. BIZAR: Well, your Honor, with all -- with great respect, it would be inappropriate for the Court to purposefully sit on a pending motion that the Court has an obligation to decide under any circumstances. We have a right to have the motion heard and decided by the Court in its appropriate due course. So, I'm not sure the -- what the Court's position is about that.

MR. RUSSELL: May I respond to that?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. RUSSELL: That's a condition precedent that there's an auction. The plaintiff would say what would be the ultimate result of this Court's ruling, would be to go ahead

with the foreclosure, but there is none. There is no
currently scheduled foreclosure auction and, therefore, the
plaintiff's position --

THE COURT: There's nothing for me to do. Nothing for me to decide.

MR. RUSSELL: That is correct.

MR. BIZAR: That's not correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

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MR. BIZAR: That's not correct.

So, the way this works is we have a statutory obligation to give notice of a particular date for a foreclosure sale, which we did. When we gave that statutory notice, borrower's counsel filed an action to enjoin the foreclosure.

There's only a small window of time between when the notice is given and when the sale occurs. The sale could not occur because of the motion and the agreement that was entered into to have the motion adjudicated by this Court.

So, as a result, the motion -- excuse me. As a result, the foreclosure sale did not occur. In order for a foreclosure sale to occur, we have to re-notice it.

If the Court decides that there's nothing to worry about enjoining, if we just go back to the way things were before we started, then we'll be -- where we'll be is that Wells Fargo will re-notice the foreclosure, because we have a

legal right to. This is a non-judicial foreclosure state. In the absence of an injunction, we can do that.

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So, if we were to re-notice the foreclosure, as we had done before, the same exact thing is going to happen. My brother is going to file another injunction which is going to cancel that scheduled foreclosure sale because we're going to be back before this Court arguing, once again, over whether or not this foreclosure can go forward.

There were a number of issues that counsel raised in his motion for preliminary injunction besides just the one that is mooted. The mooted one is did the notice actually take place in the right town. That's moot because we have to re-notice. When we re-notice, we'll issue it in a different town. When we issue it in a different town, he can then come back and he can challenge as to whether or not he thinks that was issued in the correct town or not.

But he's also going to bring again, presumably, all the same challenges he has pending before the Court now. Why I say "presumably" is he hasn't withdrawn. If he says withdrawn with prejudice, I'm never going to bring them again, which he's not going to do, they're not moot. They're not moot because he's not going to withdraw.

So, we'll have to pay, because we paid for this, to schedule another foreclosure sale. We're going to end up having the next foreclosure sale cancelled after having

expended those expenses, which is not in Wells Fargo's best interests, nor his clients because Wells Fargo would seek to hold his client liable for those expenses pursuant to the terms of the loan agreement.

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What the Court should do and what it's appropriate to do is to adjudicate the issues that are live and remain pending before the Court. Counsel admits they're pending before the Court. He just says they're really moot because we're going to have to re-notice. They're pending before this Court. He won't withdraw them. And when the Court decides those, if the Court decides, yes, Wells Fargo can foreclosure, we issue another notice. If the time --

THE COURT: I'm not going to say Wells Fargo may -- I mean, the question before me is to prevent them. I'm not going to say it may do it.

MR. BIZAR: Well, yes, your Honor, you're correct.

If the Court denies the motion for preliminary injunction,
then Wells Fargo will re-notice the foreclosure and we'll go
back to our non-judicial foreclosure activity.

If the Court wants to find today that, no, you know, what? I prefer that you all just go back to where you were, then what we would ask is that, fine, we'll go ahead and re-notice the foreclosure now and we'll come back again when he files his new application, but the Court's order and our agreement had a requirement that they continue to protect

Wells Fargo in the amount of \$2500 a month in a surety amount and I would make the motion --

THE COURT: That's for taxes and insurance?

MR. BIZAR: Well, yes, your Honor.

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Wells Fargo has already come out of pocket in this matter at least \$18,870.59 for taxes and insurance for the premises. The borrower has been living in the premises for over two years completely cost free. So, we're going to --

THE COURT: No payments of any kind are being made?

MR. BIZAR: The only payments of any kind that have been made since more than two years ago should be the \$10,000 over the last few months paid into my brother's escrow fund pursuant to the agreement that was reached, which he has not confirmed that the payments were made. I would like him to do that, but that's all -- that's it. Nothing else.

THE COURT: Let me hear from your brother.

MR. RUSSELL: Thank you, your Honor.

As a condition precedent, the \$2500 a monthly was issued by the judge in Norfolk Superior Court, Judge Brassard, based on the condition precedent that there was a legally valid auction notice published. Under statute -- under \$244, Section 14, it has to be published in the correct local paper, and Judge Long in the original *Ibanez* case, which I was a part of, issued a very detailed statement as to what locality means. In that case it was published in the Boston Globe,

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      which Judge Long found was appropriate. Here we have -- I
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      would take it as an admission. My brother may take it
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      otherwise. But reading the papers would indicate that, in
      fact, it was void ab initio.
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               THE COURT: Well, what difference does it make?
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      can issue a new one.
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               MR. RUSSELL: Correct, but the injunction -- my
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      brother just said that the auction was stopped because of that
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      injunction. That is an incorrect statement of law, because if
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      they went ahead and -- went ahead with that foreclosure, it
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      was a wrongful foreclosure and --
               THE COURT: Well, perhaps, but it didn't go forward.
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               MR. RUSSELL: Correct.
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               THE COURT: So, what do you want me to do?
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               MR. RUSSELL: I would say that this current
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      particular proceeding is moot because there is no auction.
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      Under statute, the foreclosure process does not start until
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      the publication occurs.
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               THE COURT: Do you say that they're entitled to start
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      a new auction proceeding now, a new foreclosure proceeding?
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               MR. RUSSELL: I cannot stop them from doing that.
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      they do so, then -- and then the foreclosure process would
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      begin anew for the first time because initially it never
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      occurred under statute.
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THE COURT: What difference does that make?

1 MR. RUSSELL: The difference is that the moneys that my brother said are due are not due because there was never 2 3 any auction. There was never any valid auction under statute, and that it's very clear under \$244, 14 --5 THE COURT: I don't understand that. I thought the 6 parties agreed that there wouldn't be an action under the 7 circumstances that existed at the time. 8 MR. RUSSELL: Because that was -- it was thought to 9 be -- it was our argument that it was not a valid auction, but the Court viewed it as it was a valid auction. Subsequent to 10 11 that hearing, it's been determined that it was not a valid 12 auction. Therefore, all of those statements regarding a valid 13 auction are moot. 14 THE COURT: So, they can just -- hold it. 15 So, they can just go forward now and order a new --16 call for a new auction and notice a new auction in the Globe. 17 MR. RUSSELL: Correct. 18 THE COURT: And then what? 19 MR. RUSSELL: But at that point it becomes a live 20 controversy. There's no foreclosure auction. What my brother 21 is asking is for this Court to make an advisory opinion --2.2 THE COURT: Let me cut to the chase. What are you 2.3 really looking for? I gather we have a homeowner --24 MR. RUSSELL: Yes. 25 THE COURT: -- that has been living in the home for

1 two years now without any making payments either for the 2 mortgage principle and interest or for the taxes or for the 3 insurance. MR. RUSSELL: But as a condition precedent we have to 5 know who she would have to pay. That is our secondary argument. There is not -- there is not a local bank where she 6 7 took out a loan, your Honor, respectfully stated. I know my 8 brother's position is that it's Wells Fargo. It was 9 originally World Savings and Wachovia, but --10 THE COURT: Well, has she paid it into escrow pending 11 determination of who is the proper payee? 12 MR. RUSSELL: I have -- I can tell you -- I can state 13 for the Court, under the agreement I received two payments and I received the second two payments today, which I have a check 14 15 in my pocket. So --16 THE COURT: I know, but we're talking about two years 17 worth of principle, interest, taxes and insurance, I gather. 18 MR. RUSSELL: Correct, to the party that owns the 19 rights to those things. 20 THE COURT: I know, but if you dispute that, you 21 normally would pay the amount that you owe into escrow pending 2.2 the determination of who the proper payee is. That wasn't 2.3 done here, was it? 24 MR. RUSSELL: That was not.

THE COURT: So, it's not clear to me exactly where we

1 are.

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I gather your position is that there is nothing before me, although there is a motion for an injunction filed by you, and there is now a motion to dismiss which will be ripe by the end of the month.

MR. RUSSELL: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's right?

MR. RUSSELL: That is correct.

And in the plaintiff's defense, the only reason -- I renewed the motion when it was removed to this Court to the preserve her rights. Subsequent to that I did only fairly recently receive the affirmation in the defendant's pleadings that, in fact -- regarding the auction itself. So, therefore, I would have withdrawn the motion earlier, but it was due to that fact, although there was no assertion to me that, in fact -- that that was their position.

THE COURT: Anything else on the merits of the motion for an injunction?

MR. RUSSELL: I just -- in the papers I -- the plaintiff's position is that it will be pretty much duplicative of what I'm going to be filing by the end of the week with regards to the motion to dismiss. There are overlapping issues. So, that would be the plaintiff's position.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RUSSELL: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Mr. Bizar -- is it *Bizar*?

MR. BIZAR: Bizar, your Honor. Thank you.

Your Honor, the parties filed a joint...

THE COURT: What else do I need to know about the motion for the injunction?

MR. BIZAR: Well, your Honor, the parties filed a joint motion to amend the briefing schedule in this case. It's Docket Entry No. 15, which sets forth the parties' agreement on the escrow. So, to the extent the Court has questions about what that agreement was, it's set forth in a joint filing at Docket Entry 15, and what we agreed to is that the plaintiff would continue to pay the \$2500 monthly surety payments while the TRO remains in effect.

So, my point to the Court was as long as we're restrained from initiating foreclosure proceedings, they're supposed to be paying the \$2500. So, the only thing I would ask is that I leave today with a clear understanding of are we or are we not enjoined either by a temporary restraining order or by a preliminary injunction from re-initiating the foreclosure process or is the Court either deciding the application for preliminary injunction or not. I just am unsure from the Court's questioning of the parties what the Court proposes to do.

1 THE COURT: I'm trying to understand what the parties want and what the parties' position is and I'm having some 2 3 difficulty with that. MR. BIZAR: Your Honor, if may assist the Court with 4 5 I understand my brother may want the Court to -that. THE COURT: To do nothing. 7 -- to do nothing and --MR. BIZAR: 8 THE COURT: But he understands that when the motion 9 to dismiss is ripe, then I have to do something. 10 MR. BIZAR: Correct, your Honor. And what we're asking the Court to do is to 11 12 adjudicate either -- either he should withdraw the motion for 13 preliminary injunction which he says is moot, then he should 14 withdraw it and it's over and then we'll go forward from 15 there, or the Court should adjudicate the pending motion 16 before the Court. Motions for preliminary injunction are ordinarily entitled to a quick review by a court for obvious 17 18 reasons. We are right now under an agreement restrained from 19 going forward. 20 THE COURT: Are you withdrawing your motion? 21 MR. RUSSELL: The response to that is, your Honor, 2.2 he's not restrained. That was with regards -- the restraining 2.3 order was with specific regards to the August 1st, 2013

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm not going to be able to

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auction.

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      sort that out because I wasn't there and I don't have a record
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      of it.
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               MR. RUSSELL: I understand and I apologize for that,
      your Honor.
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               THE COURT: But, in any event, the position now is
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      that there is a motion for a restraining order that you say is
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      moot, in a sense. Motion to enjoin a foreclosure that you say
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      is moot, but you're not going to withdraw it?
               MR. RUSSELL: Because there is -- there is nothing to
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      restrain, your Honor. Currently there's no auction sale to
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      restrain. There's nothing --
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               THE COURT: But I can restrain their attempt to have
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      an auction.
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               MR. BIZAR: Exactly.
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               MR. RUSSELL: That's his separate issue, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: No, it isn't. It's part of the same
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      thing.
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               MR. RUSSELL: But the plaintiff's argument was to --
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      initially it was filed to stop that auction. He has yet to
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      file the new notice. So, there is no auction -- there's
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      nothing to restrain.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. RUSSELL: There's nothing to prevent him from
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      doing that.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Bizar?
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MR. BIZAR: Your Honor, my brother concedes, as I 1 hear him saying, that there is no order, rule, nothing, 2 3 prohibiting Wells Fargo from proceeding or to re-notice the foreclosure. We'll re-notice the foreclosure and the Court 4 5 need not decide the papers today, but I would ask that the escrow payments continue during this process, which I hear my 6 7 brother saying he doesn't want to do it. 8 MR. RUSSELL: There would have to be --9 THE COURT: Well, that's not a matter before me. 10 He says this motion is moot or it's not ripe. He 11 says it's moot, but he won't withdraw it. And you want to 12 have payment under an agreement that you have made with him, 13 about which I really don't have any particular knowledge. I suggest you talk to each other and make sure that 14 15 it works out. In the meantime, I will not -- you know, I will 16 take the papers and -- I gather you're planning to file an 17 opposition to the motion to dismiss by the end of the month, 18 which is the time it's due. 19 MR. RUSSELL: That is correct, your Honor. 20 MR. BIZAR: Your Honor --21 THE COURT: Then I will decide that, too. 2.2 Let me just ask the question outright. MR. BIZAR: 2.3 May Wells Fargo re-notice the foreclosure without 24 running afoul of the Court? 25 THE COURT: I'm not giving advice. I mean, that's

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      not my function.
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               MR. BIZAR:
                          Your Honor -- okay.
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               Here's the problem I have. There is a pending --
      there is an agreement memorialized in Exhibit -- I'm sorry --
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      in Document Entry No. 15 that says -- we're bound by this
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 6
      agreement.
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               (Discussion off the record at the bench.)
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               COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: Sorry.
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               THE COURT: Sorry.
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               MR. BIZAR: No problem.
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               "The parties" -- this is at Paragraph 8. This is an
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      agreement --
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               THE COURT: Paragraph of what?
               MR. BIZAR: The Document Entry No. 15, which is a
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      joint --
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               THE COURT: This is the motion for an extension of
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      time?
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               MR. BIZAR: The joint motion to amend the briefing
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      schedule on plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. BIZAR: And at Paragraph 8, quote, "The parties
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      have agreed that the temporary restraining order will remain
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      in effect until this Court decides the plaintiff's motion for
      preliminary injunction," unquote.
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               I am bound by that agreement. My client is bound by
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that agreement. We cannot re-initiate the foreclosure until
the Court decides that the motion for preliminary injunction
is good, no good, moot, not moot. I need a decision from the
Court in order to be able to not violate the agreement that
was put before this Court. That's my problem.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll look at that, too.

MR. BIZAR: Well, your Honor, you're leaving me in limbo then. I can't do anything.

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THE COURT: I'm leaving you in limbo as I leave every bunch of litigants in limbo until I decide the matter, but I have to look at the papers to decide it and I haven't seen this paper yet.

MR. BIZAR: I guess, your Honor, the reason why I'm saying I'm in limbo is I don't know whether the Court intends to decide the matter or not because the Court appears inclined not to decide the matter.

I've never had this happen in a 20-year law practice. That's why you're getting some feedback from me, because I don't know, based on what the Court is telling me, what the Court intends to do.

THE COURT: Well, because I haven't decided it. I'm taking the papers so I can look at them and study them and then, hopefully, make a correct decision.

MR. BIZAR: Then, your Honor, may we be heard on the merits of the motion, which we have not been heard on yet?

1 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 2 We may then be heard on the merits of the MR. BIZAR: 3 motion, your Honor, which --THE COURT: Which motion? 4 5 MR. BIZAR: The motion for preliminary injunction. THE COURT: That's what we were here for today. MR. BIZAR: Yes, your Honor. Then I would like to be 8 heard on the merits of the motion. THE COURT: I just invited you a moment ago to argue 9 10 to the motion. 11 MR. BIZAR: I'm prepared --12 THE COURT: You have five minutes because I have 13 another case. Thank you. 14 MR. BIZAR: 15 Your Honor, the motion for preliminary injunction 16 should be denied for the reasons set forth in our papers. 17 Wells Fargo has demonstrated standing. The preliminary --18 what the Court started off talking about, what the Court looks 19 to first is likelihood of success on the merits on one of 20 these motions, and the plaintiff has a heavy burden and he 21 hasn't carried his burden. 2.2 Wells Fargo clearly has standing. Wells Fargo has 2.3 been the owner and holder of both the note and the mortgage 24 from their inception. The note and the mortgage, per 25 affidavit of Michael Dolan submitted with our papers, has

never been transferred to anyone. Never been transferred to anyone. It has always been with the same bank. The originating bank was World Savings Bank, F.S.B. World Savings Bank, F.S.B. merged into Wachovia Mortgage, F.S.B. Wachovia Mortgage, F.S.B. merged into Wells Fargo Bank Southwest, N.A., which changed its name and merged into Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., and we've briefed that in an affidavit showing the progression of one bank to the next, changing its name, all the mergers, and there is absolutely no proof that's been submitted by my brother to show that those affidavits are not correct.

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Many courts have recognized the progression as we have briefed. There's never been a transfer. There's never been an assignment. The mortgage has always been held by the same bank.

We have an affidavit that says that the note is currently held by that same bank and always has been. My brother disputes that. He's got no proof. He has to have proof. It's his burden. All he has is argument. There is no proof whatsoever before the Court, not even an affidavit, nothing.

So, your Honor, we have established our standing.

Under *Ibanez*, all we have to show is that we are the owner and holder of the note and mortgage, which we have. Under *Eaton*, all we have to show is that we were the holder of the note and mortgage on the date that the foreclosure was commenced, which

1 we've shown. So, there's nothing left to show. It's all 2 before the Court right now in the papers. 3 All of the other arguments that my brother raises are well addressed in our papers. I'd be pleased to answer any 4 5 questions that the Court may have. Thank you for your time. THE COURT: Thank you very much. And I will take the 6 7 papers. 8 MR. BIZAR: Thank you. 9 THE COURT: Thank you. 10 And you, too. 11 MR. RUSSELL: Thank you, your Honor. 12 (Adjourned, 2:33 p.m.) 13 14 CERTIFICATE 15 I, Catherine A. Handel, Official Court Reporter of 16 the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the 17 foregoing transcript, from Page 1 to Page 24, constitutes to the 18 best of my skill and ability a true and accurate transcription 19 of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of Civil Action No. 20 13-11896-RWZ, Elizabeth R. Lewis versus Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., 21 et al. 22 23 24 /s/Catherine A. Handel December 19, 2013 Catherine A. Handel, RPR-CM, CRR Date 25